

Recap

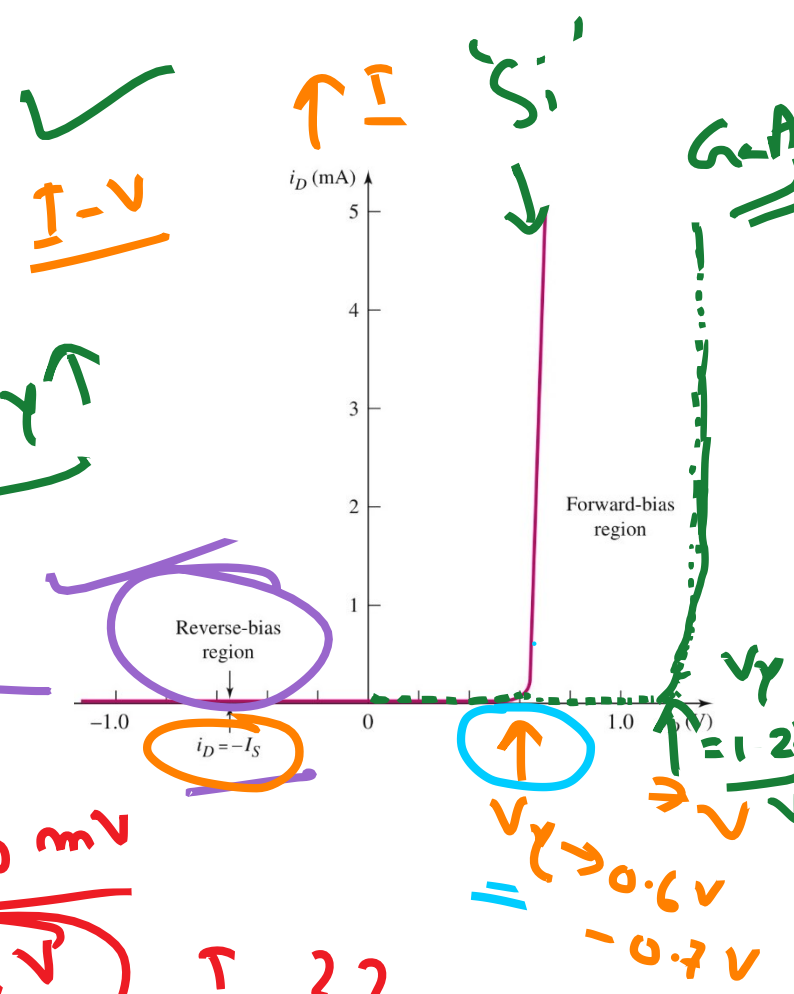
$E_g \uparrow \rightarrow V_{bi} \rightarrow 1.22 \text{ V}$

I-V expression

$$I = I_s \left[\exp\left(\frac{V}{nV_T}\right) - 1 \right]; \quad n=1, V > 3V_T$$

$$I = I_s \exp\left(\frac{V}{V_T}\right); \quad V \text{ increases by } \frac{60}{26} \approx 10$$

* $E_g \uparrow, V_{bi} \uparrow, V_T \uparrow$



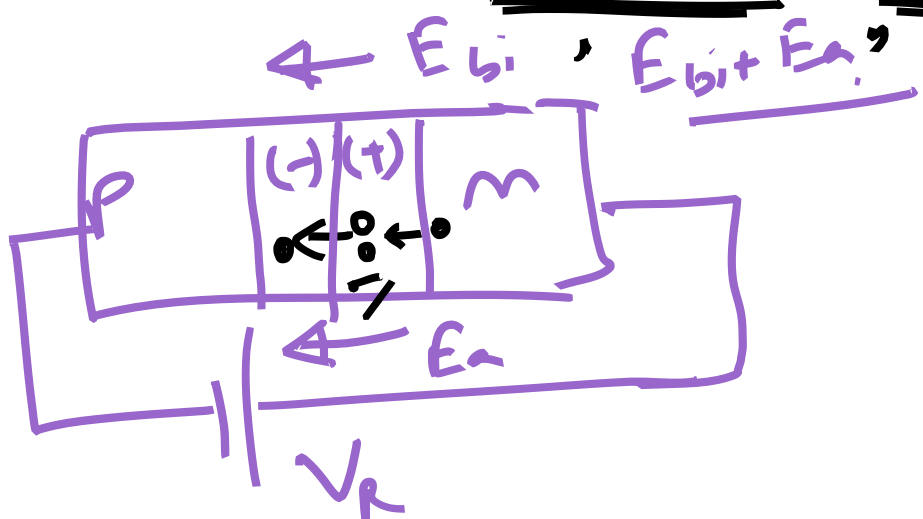
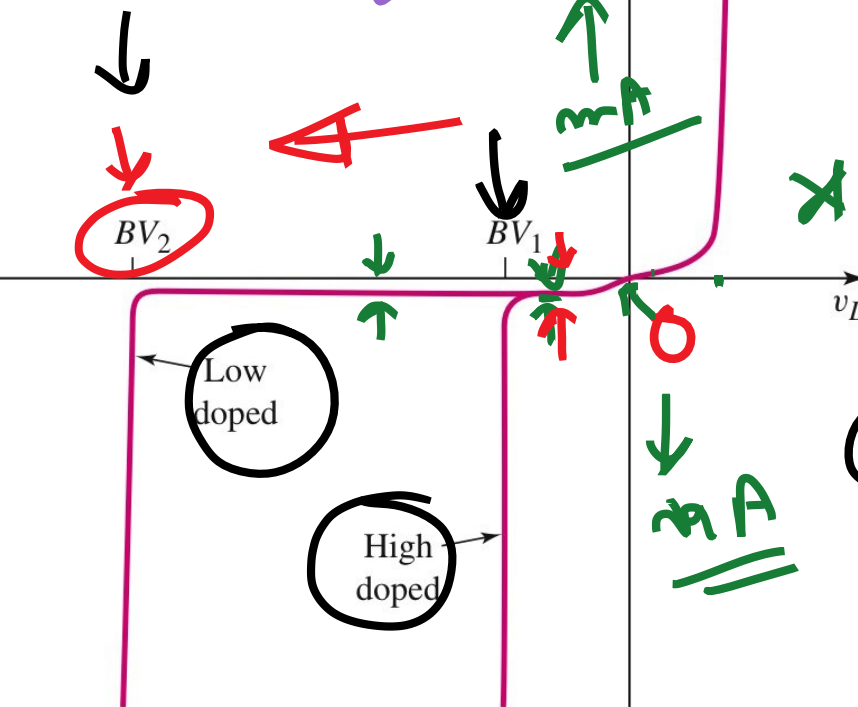
$1 \text{ V} = 1000 \text{ mV}$

60 mV

$I \text{ ??}$

current of P-n junction increases by * 10 times

4. E_{bi} , $E_{bi} + E_{a_i}$



① Avalanche Bruck down

② Zener Breakdown → to melting of carriers
→ heavily doped

Effect of Temperature on diode characteristics ($I-V$)

$$I_S = A q \left(\frac{D_n}{L_n} \frac{n_i^2}{N_A} + \frac{D_p}{L_p} \frac{n_i^2}{N_D} \right)$$

$$I_S \propto n_i^2$$

$$n_i \propto \exp\left(\frac{-E_g}{2kT}\right)$$

$$T \uparrow, n_i \uparrow, I_S \uparrow, I_D = I_S \exp\left(\frac{V}{V_T}\right)$$

$$E_g \propto \frac{1}{T}$$

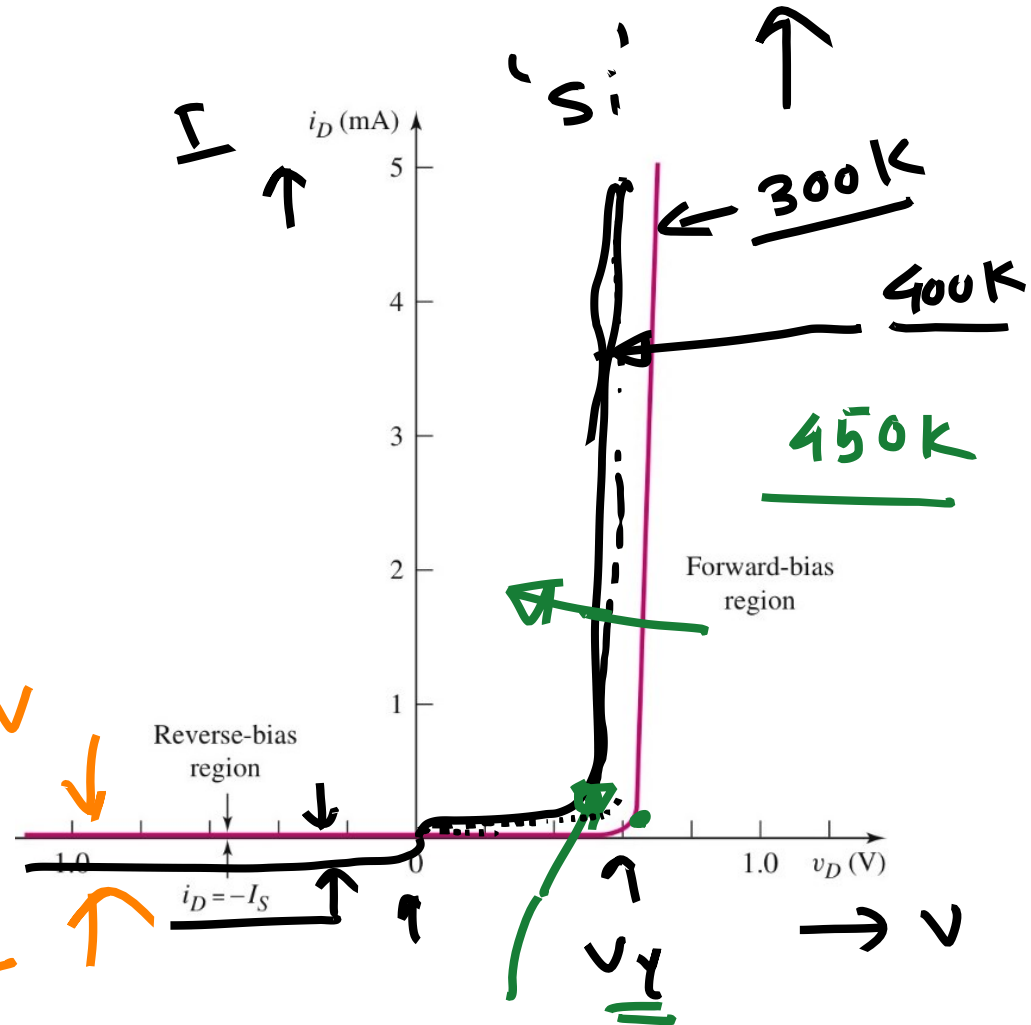
$$E_g \downarrow, n_i \uparrow, I_S \uparrow$$

$$Si \rightarrow 1.1 \text{ eV}$$

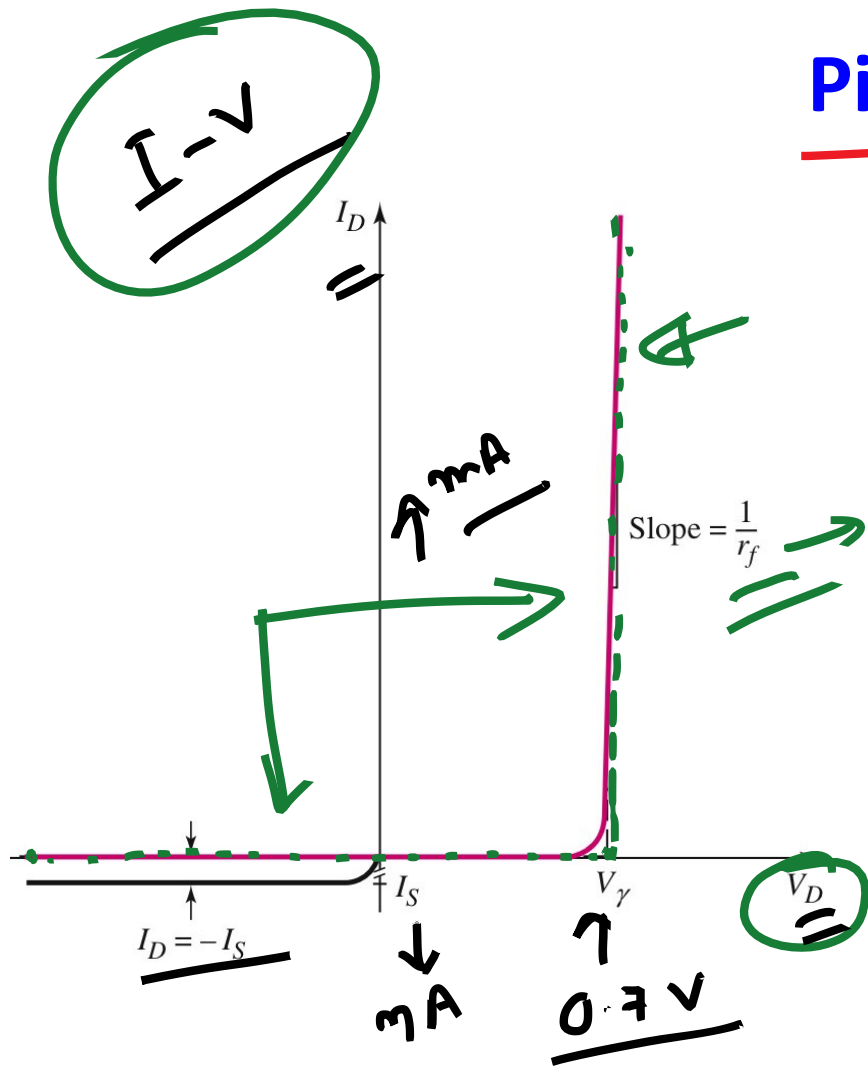
$$Ge \rightarrow 0.66 \text{ eV}$$

Every 10°C rise in T , I_S doubles

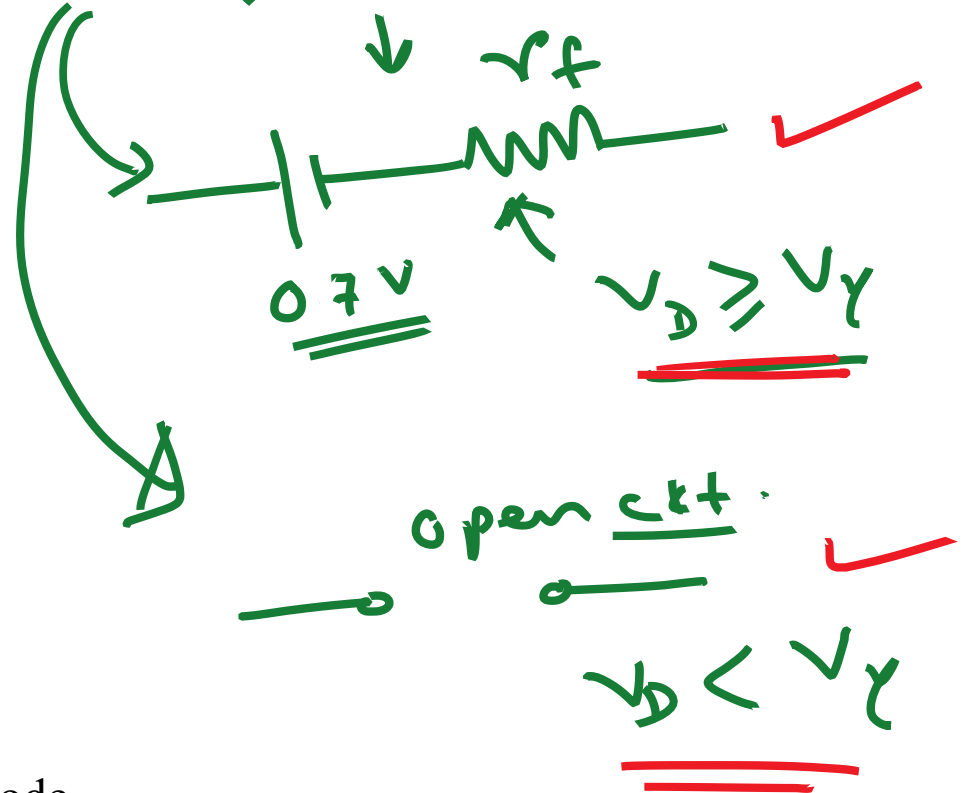
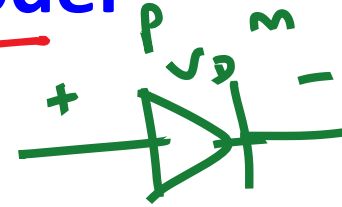
New V_T at 400K



Piecewise Linear Model

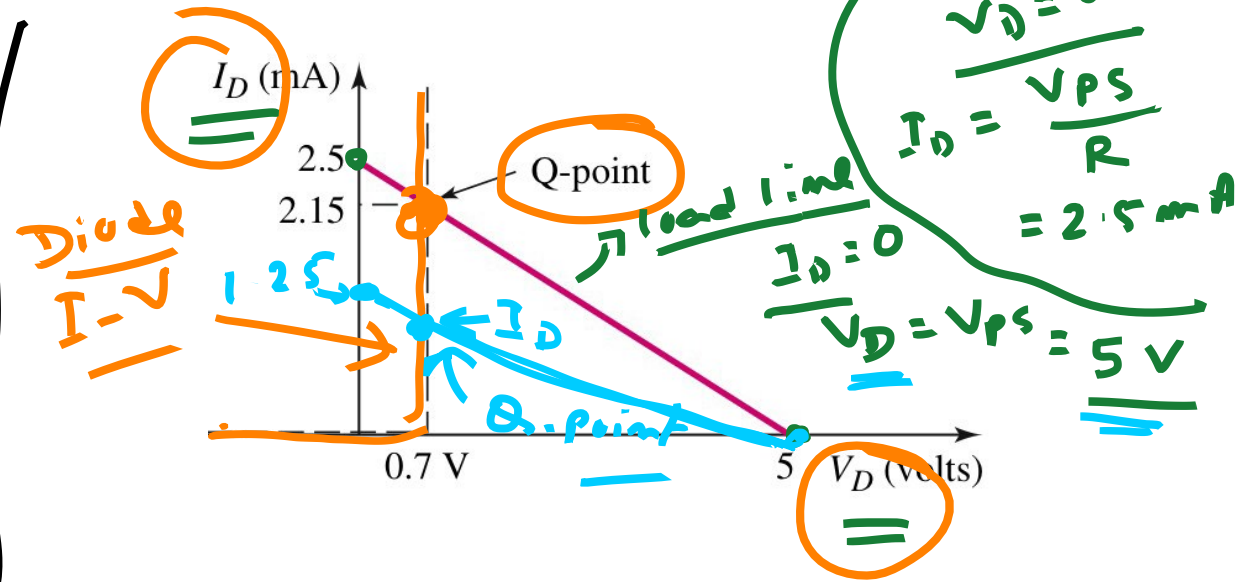
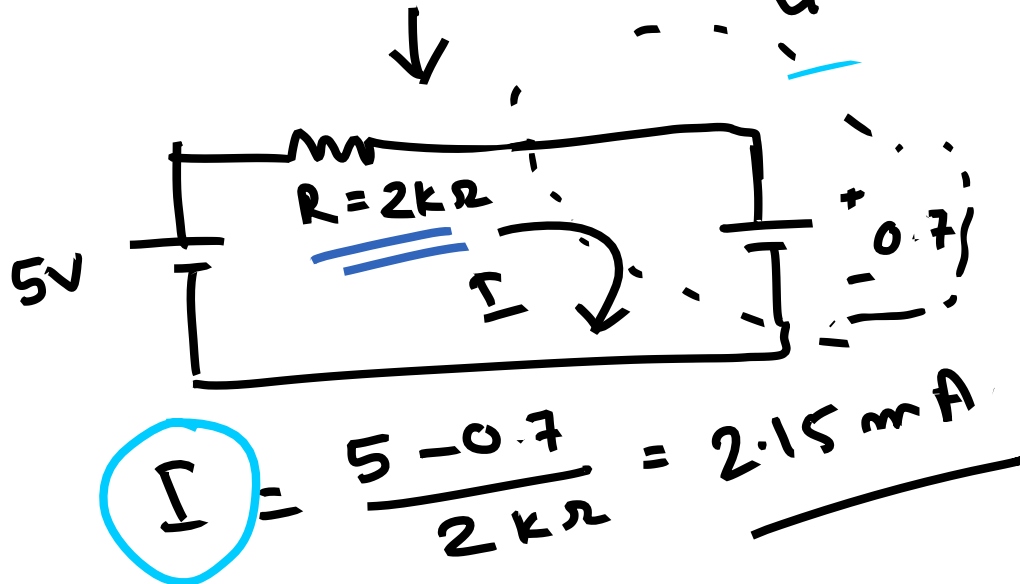
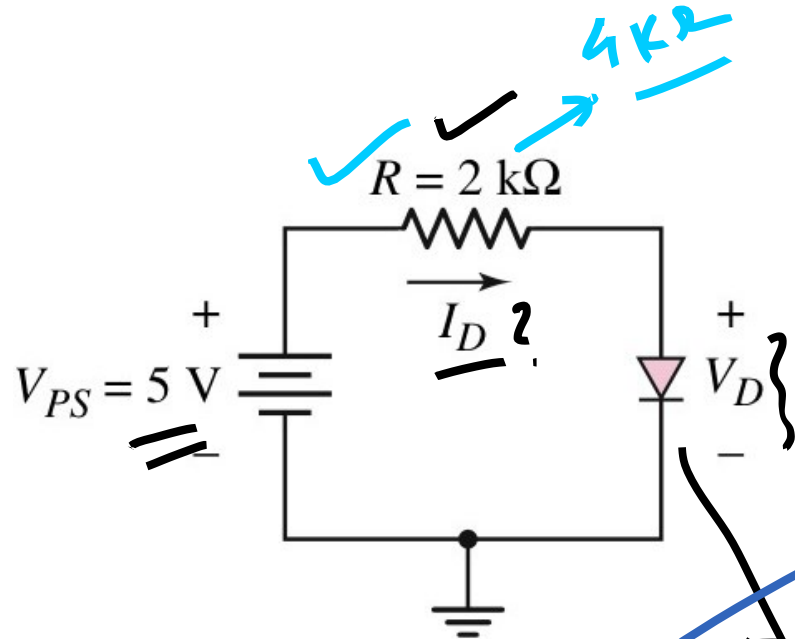


diode resistance in forward bias



Two linear approximations are used to form piecewise linear model of diode.

A simple diode circuit



The x intercept of the load line is the open circuit voltage and the y intercept is the short circuit current.

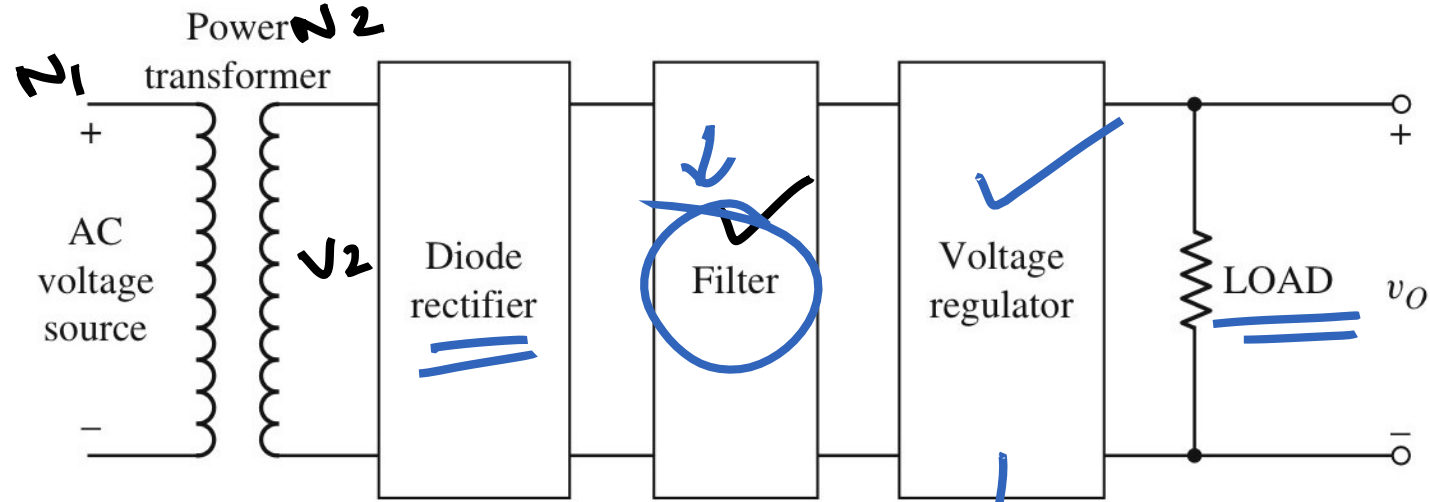
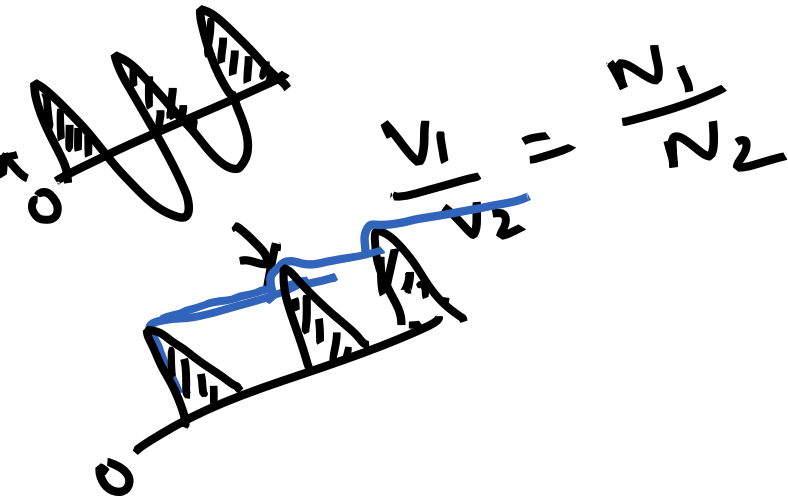
The Q-point is dependent on the power supply voltage and the resistance of the rest of the circuit as well as on the diode I-V characteristics.

AC to DC converter

↳ Mobile, Laptop

Application

$$V_1 = 220\text{ V}$$



* Zener diode